

INTRODUCTION

1. Our three years of office from April, 1962, to March, 1965, have been dominated by two events of national importance. The first of these, the economic recession of 1962-63, unfortunately occurred over the period when most of the extra large numbers of young people born in the years immediately after the war were leaving school and seeking jobs. The unfavourable employment situation, already apparent in the summer of 1962, became critical in the severe winter and spring which followed. Youth employment officers had a very difficult time, especially in those Regions where unemployment was heaviest; we would like to record our appreciation of their good work. Fortunately 1963-64 marked a period of sustained recovery in the employment situation, although in certain Regions economic factors of a more permanent nature still adversely affect the first years of work of too many young people. In this Report we give special consideration to the problems in these Regions.

2. The second major event was the placing on the statute-book of the Industrial Training Act of 1964. The Youth Employment Service has long worked for the provision of more and better training of young workers and we are glad to have had the opportunity to contribute to the progress of this important measure. We have since followed with interest the setting up of the Central Training Council and the Training Boards and have been gratified at the speed and vigour with which the provisions of the Act are being implemented. We feel sure that our successors will wish to keep progress in this important field under review.

3. During the years covered by this Report the trend, which our predecessors noted in their interim Report, April 1959-October, 1961, for pupils voluntarily to extend their school life in order to improve their prospects in further and higher education and ultimately in employment became more marked. Four official educational publications—"Forward from School" and the Brunton, Newsom and Robbins Reports*—have thrown into prominence and given further encouragement to this development. The setting up of new school examinations, the "O" grade of the Scottish Leaving Certificate and the Certificate of Secondary Education in England and Wales are movements in the same direction. All these changes will culminate in 1970-71 with the fulfilment of the promise given in the 1944 Education Act to raise the school leaving age to 16 years. We hope also that by then the increase of day and block release envisaged by the Henniker-Heaton Report† will have been achieved. We should like to see it surpassed.

4. This extension of school life is being accompanied by much new thinking about the curriculum in the later stages of secondary education. The Brunton Committee, for example, has concluded that the vocational impulse should be used as the core round which the curriculum for the less academically-minded pupils should be organised and the Newsom Committee has recommended that the school programme in their final year should be deliberately outgoing. At the same time, with the advance of science and technology the needs of industry are changing. As these

* "Forward from School" — The Links between School and Further Education. H.M.S.O. 1962. Price 3s. 6d.

"From School to Further Education"—Report of a working Party on the Linkage of Secondary and Further Education in Scotland. H.M.S.O. Price 5s. 6d.

"Half our Future" — A Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education (England). H.M.S.O. Price 8s. 6d.

"Higher Education"—Report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Lord Robbins 1961-63. Price 15s.

† "Day Release"—The Report of a Committee set up by the Minister of Education. H.M.S.O. Price 3s.

developments, both in education and industry, have far-reaching implications for the Youth Employment Service a Working Party of the Council has been examining the issues facing the Service and we hope that a Report on these will be presented to the Minister by our successors in the autumn of 1965.

5. In the paragraphs which follow we record the main features of the development of the Youth Employment Service during our period of office and especially those which occupied the time and energies, and sometimes the anxieties of the Council and its Committees. The period under review, especially the first part of it, has been one of difficulty but also of some achievement; and we believe that there are signs that, in concert with industry and the schools, the Service is now entering a phase of increasing usefulness and vigour.

CHAPTER I

Review of Employment Situation During the Period 1962-1965

GENERAL

6. The Council's Report for 1959-62 and the Interim Report for the period April, 1959-October, 1961, both emphasised that the real test for the Youth Employment Service and for industry would be in the summer of 1962 when the main increase in the number of school leavers was to be expected. The truth of this warning was borne out by events and the position was aggravated by the worsening economic situation and the severe winter of 1962-63.

7. We have given earnest and continued attention to the employment situation as it affected young people, especially in the worst hit areas, North East England, Scotland, Wales and Merseyside. We appreciated that the situation was not unique to young people but that it mirrored the general pattern of unemployment in the areas and that the action required to tackle the problem covered a much wider field than Youth Employment and lay beyond the Council's terms of reference. However, in order that the Minister should be aware of our anxiety, we passed the following resolution at our meeting in May, 1963: "This Council is gravely concerned at the employment problems of young persons in certain areas and sees no prospect of solving them by the measures and techniques available to the Youth Employment Service". In his reply the Minister recognised that the creation of employment opportunities did not come within the scope of the Youth Employment Service but assured the Council that the Government were doing all they could to stimulate the economy, increase employment opportunities and thus reduce the unemployment among both young people and adults. In the light of this reply we have continued our study of ways to alleviate the problem of unemployment among young persons, especially in the difficult areas.

8. The improvement in the employment situation started slowly towards the end of 1963 and, gaining momentum, has been maintained throughout 1964 (see Appendix C). By December, 1964, the number of unemployed young persons had fallen to 18,860, the lowest figure for that month since 1961, whilst the vacancy figure of 89,320 was the highest December figure since 1961. The effect of this improvement on the absorption into employment of school leavers is illustrated in Appendix E which indicates the percentages of each term's school leavers still not in first employment approximately two months after the date of leaving school. It will be seen that the percentages for 1964 are significantly lower than those of the two previous years.

9. It is therefore increasingly clear that there are now two main aspects of the employment problem among young persons. First there is the question of regional unemployment which arises from the industrial structure of certain parts of the country and we examine this in the four areas most affected in paragraphs 15 to 22 below. Secondly, the comparative ease with which school leavers have been absorbed into employment during the latter part of our term of office has made it apparent that there is a special problem of unemployment among older boys and girls. As a first step towards an analysis of the reasons for this unemployment we carried out an enquiry, details of which are given in paragraphs 25 to 28, into a sample of boys and girls who had been unemployed for more than three months.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL LEAVING DATES

10. Before turning to these two problems however we should record the changes in the school leaving dates which came into force in the academic year 1963-64. In England and Wales leaving dates are now at Easter and the end of the summer term while in Scotland they are normally twice and exceptionally, three times a year. Generally speaking the effect of this has been to reduce appreciably the number leaving during the winter months.

11. It was important that employers should be aware of these changes so that they could make the necessary arrangements in planning their intake of new employees. Accordingly in December, 1962, we approved a statement about the change in the school leaving dates. This was given publicity by the British Employers' Confederation and the Industrial Training Council. In addition, in June, 1963, the Central Youth Employment Executive issued a leaflet for distribution to employers. Youth employment officers were asked to discuss the matter with youth employment committees and ensure that employers in their area were advised of the changes in good time.

12. It had been expected that with the ending of Christmas leaving the number of Easter school leavers in 1964 would rise to about 200,000. In the event there were only about 160,000, the remainder staying on until the end of the Summer term. We felt employers should be forewarned that there was likely to be a very large number of school leavers in the summer of 1964 and be reminded about the changes in the school leaving dates. A second leaflet was therefore issued in June. There were in fact 446,155 school leavers in the summer of 1964, a record number, and owing to the favourable economic situation they were absorbed rapidly into employment.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

13. Throughout our term of office we have been especially concerned with the problems facing young people in the four areas where the employment situation has been consistently unfavourable—Scotland, Wales and North Western and Northern Regions.

14. The national decline in employment opportunities for young people in 1962 and the first half of 1963 was much more acute in these areas because of their industrial structure. However, the steps that were taken during the three years under review to stimulate the economy generally and to encourage industrial expansion and development in these areas have already gone some way to providing increased employment and training opportunities for young people with the result that, by the end of our term of office, the position showed a marked improvement, though the improvement came later than in other parts of the country, and the situation in these areas still cannot be regarded as satisfactory. We have noted the further measures which the Government has taken by establishing regional councils and boards with the object of providing effective machinery for regional economic planning within the framework of the national plan for economic development. We hope that these will make a significant contribution towards lessening unemployment among young people.

15. *North Western Region.* In this Region there was a high rate of unemployment amongst young people, particularly of boys in 1962 and 1963—details of which are given in Appendix C. This affected the absorption into employment of school leavers. In October, 1962, (see Appendix E) 4.0 per cent. of the summer term leavers were still registered for first employment and in October, 1963, the figure had risen to 4.9 per cent. By mid-1964, however, the situation had improved considerably and the Easter and Summer term school leavers in 1964 were able to obtain jobs with far less difficulty—only 2.0 per cent. of the summer leavers being registered for first employment in October, 1964. There remains one area of persistent difficulty—Merseyside—where recovery after the decline in industrial activity in 1962 and 1963 has been much slower. In this area, which is particularly dependent upon shipbuilding, distribution and commerce, there has been much less variety of employment for the school leaver and a continuing shortage of apprenticeship and training opportunities for boys and progressive clerical opportunities for girls. In 1963, for example, only 25.3 per cent. of boys entering employment obtained apprenticeships compared with 39.6 per cent. in the Region and 33.5 per cent. in Great Britain, while the comparable figures for 1964 were 28.2, 42.7 and 36.4 per cent. We refer below, paragraph 24(5), to the action taken to stimulate group apprenticeship schemes in the area.

16. *Northern Region.* This Region and particularly the North East, is mainly dependent on the heavy industries—iron and steel, shipbuilding and heavy engineering—in which in 1962 and 1963 there was a significant recession. The continued contraction of the coalmining industry also had its effect and there was at the same time a marked falling off in construction work. This decline in industrial activity and consequent drop in demand for workers coincided with increases in the numbers of school leavers. Throughout the three years the rate of unemployment amongst young people was well above the national average and the older less able boys and girls who became unemployed found great difficulty in obtaining alternative employment. There was a welcome improvement in 1964 and school leavers, despite their greater number, were absorbed into employment more easily than in the previous two years. The percentages of summer school leavers still remaining unemployed at October, 1962, 1963 and 1964, were 9.0, 9.8 and 4.5 per cent. respectively. Nevertheless as is shown by the figures in Appendix C the position in the Region is unsatisfactory. One of the more encouraging features is the high proportion of boys entering employment who obtain apprenticeships—41.3 per cent. in 1962, 38.9 per cent. in 1963 and 41.1 per cent. in 1964 as compared with 36.2, 33.5 and 36.4 per cent. in Great Britain. The main needs in the area are for more industrial openings for boys and for more progressive clerical work for both boys and girls.

17. *Scotland.* The difficult employment situation for young people in Scotland has been a matter of great concern to the Council's Advisory Committee for Scotland. It stems mainly from the fundamental weaknesses in the Scottish economy, as Scotland has a larger share of the declining industries, such as coalmining and shipbuilding, and a smaller share of the newer, growing industries.

18. During our term of office, unemployment amongst young people in Scotland has been high and the ratio of unfilled vacancies to unemployed young people has compared very unfavourably with the ratio for Great Britain as a whole. During 1964, however, there was a welcome fall in unemployment and a marked increase in vacancies notified. In Scotland, too, problems were generally more acute for the older boys and girls who became unemployed and who subsequently had to meet the competition of the more recent school leavers.

19. As can be seen from Appendix C the situation generally has been more unsatisfactory for boys than for girls and more varied job opportunities for boys are needed. The apprenticeship position for boys, however, has been better in Scotland than in Great Britain as a whole; in 1962 38.9 per cent. in 1963 37.9 per cent. and

in 1964 40 per cent. of boys entering employment obtained apprenticeships compared with 36.2, 33.5 and 36.4 per cent. in Great Britain.

20. *Wales.* The employment situation for young people in Wales has been very uneven and has varied considerably from area to area. It has caused concern to the Council's Advisory Committee for Wales. Problems have been particularly acute in the rural areas. The difficulties here have been those common to such areas—limited local opportunities and difficulties of travel. There have also been problems in areas such as Port Talbot, Abertillery and Milford Haven which are mainly dependent on heavy industry or on traditional and declining industries. Here the main difficulties arose from the lack of diversity of employment and training opportunities for school leavers and other young people.

21. An unusual feature of the situation in Wales is that generally the position has been less favourable for girls than for boys; Appendix C shows that in 1962, 1963 and 1964 the ratio of unfilled vacancies to unemployed girls was well below the national average.

22. In keeping with the national trend the situation eased considerably in 1964; nevertheless many problems still remain. The proportions of boys obtaining apprenticeships and of girls entering clerical employment are very much lower than the national average; in 1964 for example, 29.4 per cent. of boys entering employment obtained apprenticeships compared with 36.4 per cent. in Great Britain and 27.7 per cent. of girls entering employment took up clerical posts compared with 39.2 per cent. in Great Britain. This points to a continuing need for industrial development and expansion to provide increased training opportunities for boys and more progressive clerical work for girls.

SPECIAL MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE THE EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE

23. During our term of office a number of experiments to combat the effects of unemployment amongst young people were attempted in areas of high unemployment. Whilst it was not within our province to initiate or sponsor such developments we were nevertheless closely interested in their success and we believe that it would be useful to give them wider currency. The aim of some of these experiments, for example the extended courses provided by local education authorities, (see paragraph 24 (1) below) was to provide purposeful activities to occupy unemployed boys and girls until such time as jobs were available and at the same time to give them some preliminary training which would be of value to them when they did start work. The aim of others, for example the Tyneside to Birmingham Transfer Scheme, (see paragraph 24(4) below) was to assist unemployed young people to move to jobs in the more prosperous areas.

24. We should like to record our appreciation of the efforts made by all concerned in these experiments; some were more successful than others but all represented serious attempts to alleviate the problems facing unemployed young people.

(1) *Extended courses for unemployed young people*

At our request the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department made a special survey towards the end of 1962 to discover what steps had been taken by local education authorities to cater for the needs of unemployed young people in areas of high unemployment. The survey revealed that varied action had been taken; in general authorities had favoured fitting youngsters into existing courses and had made special efforts to encourage them to take advantage of extended courses already available in schools or to join the pre-apprenticeship, secretarial and other pre-employment courses already provided at colleges of further education. Some authorities, notably Fife, Lanarkshire and Liverpool, had met with considerable success in providing special courses for unemployed young people at local colleges of further education. Liverpool in addition, had sponsored the provision by the Liverpool Boys' Association of a successful series of short residential

courses at the Heswall Camp of the Association. Many authorities had also arranged for youth clubs to be kept open during the day-time, though the response of young people to this provision had been disappointing.

Local authorities renewed their efforts in 1963 and 1964 and special courses were again made available in certain areas. In general authorities have been more successful in encouraging young people to join existing courses than in providing courses specially designed for the unemployed. Experience has shown the need for more experiment in devising courses which will attract and retain the interest of unemployed young people.

(2) *Training courses for unemployed young people at Billingham*

In February, 1964, a special pre-employment course for unemployed boys from Tees-side was established at Billingham by the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., in co-operation with the Ministry. The course, which provided basic instruction in industrial methods and techniques for 50 boys at any one time lasted six months and boys were free to leave at any time to enter employment. While the places on the course were never fully taken up 62 boys passed through and found employment.

(3) *"Holiday with a Purpose" Scheme*

In the autumn of 1963 under the "Holiday with a Purpose" scheme financed and planned by the Church of England a group of 55 unemployed boys from the North East was brought to London, partly for a holiday but also to meet employers and look for jobs; youth employment officers in the North East co-operated in the selection of the boys. On arrival in London they were all interviewed by youth employment officers of the London County Council and jobs were found for the great majority. There were a number of problems over such matters as selection and accommodation which resulted in some boys returning home. Nevertheless the scheme has enabled a number of boys to settle in progressive employment.

(4) *Tyneside to Birmingham Transfer Scheme*

Early in 1964 eighteen boys were transferred from the North East to Birmingham for training as operatives under the auspices of the Birmingham Joint Recruitment and Training Committee for the Engineering Industry. The Youth Employment Service in the North East and in Birmingham helped in the organisation of the scheme and in the selection of the boys who were to spend the first three months in full-time attendance at a technical college and the next 12 months at the place of work with day-release. The boys were initially accommodated in a hostel but subsequently lodgings were found for them.

The experience gained from this scheme and from "Holiday with a Purpose" demonstrates the importance of the closest co-operation from an early stage of planning between the organisers, the Youth Employment Service in the home and recipient areas and the Government Departments concerned.

(5) *Group Training Schemes*

Because of the difficulties experienced by smaller employers in organising and financing individual training schemes the Ministry of Labour and the Training Advisory Service of the Industrial Training Council (now the Industrial Training Service) have for some years sought to encourage them to co-operate in the development of group training schemes which would provide the necessary facilities for their employees.

In some cases—the Engineering Industry Group Association Apprenticeship Scheme is a leading example—group schemes have already developed successfully. Too often however, especially in areas of high unemployment, they have been held back by the lack of sufficient financial support. At the beginning of 1964 therefore the Government decided to earmark £40,000 to

provide up to 80 per cent. of the cost of developing group training schemes in those areas of exceptionally high youth unemployment where they would be most useful. Thanks in part to this assistance eight Group Training Schemes have now been successfully established in three of these areas, Central Scotland, the North East and Merseyside. By the end of October, 1964, 381 boys were being trained under these schemes.

In addition assistance on a less substantial scale has been provided for group training schemes in other parts of the country.

LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PERSONS

25. As well as considering the position of unemployed young people in the difficult areas we decided to look into the reasons why a certain number of young people in all areas remain unemployed for considerable periods of time. Such persistent unemployment was bound to have a serious effect on them and we felt we should like to know more about the causes of their failure to obtain work. Accordingly at our request an enquiry covering 11 youth employment offices in five Regions was carried out in 1963-64 into the circumstances of boys and girls who had been unemployed for more than three months. The offices were in Scotland and Wales and the Northern, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and London and South Eastern Regions so that they covered areas of both high and low employment.

26. An examination made in June, 1963, of the records at these eleven offices showed that there were 368 young persons (204 boys and 164 girls) who had been unemployed for three months or more. Of these, 156 were in some degree handicapped or educationally subnormal, 110 were difficult placing propositions because of a poor work record or poor attitude to work, 14 had geographical or transport difficulties and 15 were unduly restrictive in their choice of work. On the other hand in the opinion of the youth employment officers 42 (26 per cent.) of the boys and 9 (5.5 per cent.) of the girls were suitable for some form of training.

27. In January, 1964, there was a follow-up of these boys and girls to see whether they were yet in employment and what their record had been since the first inquiry in June, 1963. This showed that of those still in touch with the youth employment officer 99 boys and 78 girls were in employment and 68 boys and 59 girls were unemployed although not all of them had been continuously unemployed since June. All but 62 boys and 45 girls had had some employment in the months between January and June. Employment prospects for young people improved considerably between the dates of the two inquiries and this undoubtedly helped many of the boys and girls covered by this survey to obtain employment, but even so about 30 per cent. of the original 368 had been unable to obtain any kind of employment because they suffered from some physical or mental handicap or from a combination of factors.

28. These enquiries have shown that even where employment conditions are favourable there exist a number of young people who, sometimes because of personal limitations, sometimes because of outside factors, find the transfer from school to employment specially difficult. They need particular help not only from the Youth Employment Service but also from other agencies and we are sure that the Council during its next term of office will wish to look further into this problem to see whether anything more can be done to assist these young people.

THE WELFARE OF YOUNG WORKERS AWAY FROM HOME

29. During the period of high unemployment we also carried out an inquiry into arrangements made for the welfare and supervision of young workers who took up employment away from home. We were much impressed to find how much time and trouble youth employment officers were taking to keep in touch with such young people.

30. We considered in particular to what extent the mobility of young workers might be hampered by the shortage and high cost of suitable living accommodation, whether in hostels or in private lodgings, in the areas where employment prospects were good. We found that in the few places where hostel accommodation was available young workers had shown no marked preference for living in hostels rather than in private lodgings; and, in view of the heavy expenditure involved, we refrained from making any specific recommendation with regard to the further provision of hostels. We suggested that, in addition to other voluntary organisations already giving help, the Townswomen's Guilds might be willing to advise youth employment officers in finding suitable lodgings for young persons working away from home. When approached by the Central Executive the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds readily agreed to invite the assistance of local guilds in this matter.

CHAPTER II

Training for Skill

31. Our three years of office have been characterised by a marked fluctuation in the numbers of boys and girls obtaining industrial employment involving training for skill. In particular, the number of boys obtaining apprenticeships rose to 121,500 in 1962 compared with 114,700 in 1961 but fell back to 101,700 in 1963. In 1964 we were glad to note a gradual rise, getting back by the end of the year almost to the 1961 figure. The numbers of young people obtaining employment with training other than at apprenticeship level and the number of girls obtaining apprenticeships have followed a broadly similar pattern. While it is always difficult to give valid reasons for this type of fluctuation it is probable that there was some relaxation after the special effort of the "bulge year" in 1962 and this coupled with the economic depression caused the fall in 1963. Such a drop in training opportunities in 1963 was unfortunate both from the immediate point of view of the young people who might otherwise have secured training with skill and from the long term aspect of the future reserves of the nation's skilled manpower.

32. We were particularly concerned with employment with training other than at apprenticeship level, and in January, 1963, an extra category was added to our statistics so that as well as the numbers obtaining employment with training of at least twelve months the numbers obtaining employment with training of more than eight weeks but less than twelve months were also shown. In order to have a clearer picture of the types of training covered in these two categories, we asked youth employment officers to give examples of the training schemes which they would include in each. In reviewing the results of this enquiry we were impressed by the amount and variety of high standard training being given both by industries and by individual firms. We believe that there is considerable scope and need for the extension of such training and we trust that the Training Boards will foster this.

33. For each of the three years, as in previous years, the largest entry of young workers has been to unclassified "other employment". It would be wrong to suppose that this category is confined to dead-end or unskilled jobs. Many firms offer employment without systematic training arrangements but with prospects of advancement to more responsible work, e.g. much of the employment in the retail trade and some factory work. However we would wish to see a much higher proportion of boys and girls entering employment with proper schemes of training.

34. Details of the proportions of boys and girls entering the chief categories of employment are shown by industry group and class of employment in Appendix D (Table I) and by region and class of employment in Appendix D (Table II).

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT

35. The lack of steady progress in expanding training opportunities for young people was one of the reasons why we welcomed the Government's proposals for measures to improve the quantity and quality of industrial training which were published in December, 1962, in the White Paper on Industrial Training (Cmd. 1892). We took the first opportunity to discuss these proposals and recorded our great satisfaction at the new policies which, we felt, would give an impetus, that had long been needed, to industrial training in this country. In March, 1963, we submitted a memorandum to the Minister setting out a number of broad considerations which we thought should be kept in mind in preparing the proposed legislation. We were gratified that the Industrial Training Act, which received the Royal Assent in March, 1964, was almost entirely in accord with the views we had expressed.

36. The Act gives the Minister of Labour the power to set up industrial training boards for such industries as he considers appropriate. These boards will have the responsibility for seeing that training in their respective industries is adequate, both in quantity and quality, to meet those industries' requirements. In order to carry out these responsibilities, each board will be required to impose a levy on employers in its industry, and will be empowered to make grants to those who provide training of a reasonable standard. By this means, the boards will be enabled not only to spread the cost of training more fairly between one employer and another but also—and this is the real object of the arrangements—to raise the general standard of training in industry and increase the output.

37. The Act also provides for the appointment by the Minister of a Central Training Council to advise him on the exercise of his functions under the Act and on industrial training matters generally. The Council was, in fact, set up in May, 1964, and we were particularly heartened to note that among the first tasks which it has set itself is the development of training schemes for commercial and clerical workers, and particularly junior office staff.

38. It is, in our view, a happy arrangement that one of the members of the Central Training Council is also a member of our Council and its General Purposes Committee; and that another member of the Central Training Council is a Principal Youth Employment Officer. Youth employment officers are members of the Central Training Council's Committees for Scotland and Wales and of its Commercial and Clerical Training Committee. The Youth Employment Service will also, we are informed, be represented where appropriate on committees set up by the Industrial Training Boards. For instance there is a youth employment officer member on each of the area Committees of the Wool Industry Training Board.

39. Although the Boards' responsibilities extend to all levels and types of training and retraining, their work will be of special importance to young people in industry and commerce. The Council has therefore a continuing interest in the work of the Training Boards and of the Central Training Council and will wish to see that the Youth Employment Service is kept informed of the progress being made.

40. Our predecessors referred in their Interim Report to the work of the Industrial Training Council and to the reports and other publications which it issued during its first three years. This Council was wound up on 30th November, 1964, after the passing of the Industrial Training Act. Its last Report reviews the valuable preparatory work it has accomplished and the experience the Council, its regional committees and the Training Advisory Service has accumulated over the past six years. We are very pleased to know that the Training Advisory Service is to continue in being (as the Industrial Training Service) and that the expertise it has developed over the last four years will be available to the Central Training Council and the Training Boards.

PRE-APPRENTICESHIP AND FIRST YEAR APPRENTICESHIP COURSES

41. Our predecessors have given an account of the scheme launched in 1960 for training first year apprentices in Government Training Centres. Since 1961 the scheme has been continuously extended both geographically and in respect of the trades in which training is given. At the end of 1964 the number of places had more than doubled, from around 300 to 744, and the number of classes from 25 to 62. A further 108 places are expected to become available during 1965. The trades covered now include engineering, basic electrical work, radio and electronics and sheet metal work. One class has been established also for fourth year toolmaking apprentices. The scheme has demonstrated to employers the value of well-planned full-time training. To meet the growing demand for syllabuses of training, a detailed syllabus of the engineering course has been published for sale by H.M. Stationery Office.*

42. The pre-apprenticeship courses and the first year integrated courses of apprenticeship training and education in technical colleges in England and Wales and in Scotland have continued. The latest figures available for England and Wales (1962-63) are that 3,168 young people enrolled for the former and 2,921 apprentices for the latter. These figures show some falling off since the 1961-62 session; on the other hand the most recent figures for Scotland (1963-64) show a welcome increase to 2,673 students for pre-apprenticeship courses and 479 students in first year apprenticeship training.

TRAINING ALLOWANCES SCHEME

43. In March, 1961, the Training Allowances Scheme was expanded in scope to include young people who have to leave home in order to obtain progressive employment as well as those who leave home to take up apprenticeships or employment with some kind of training, and throughout our term of office there has been a slight but steady increase in the number of applications accepted under the scheme. The figure has risen from 809 in 1962 to 929 in 1963 and to 1,050 in 1964. As a result of generally rising costs the allowances for board and lodging were increased three times in the period under review and the personal allowance once in December, 1963. In 1964, as in previous years, the highest number of applications accepted was in Scotland which, with 313 applications, accounted for almost 30 per cent. of the total. The scheme has long been in use there to assist young people from the Highlands to secure progressive employment in the central industrial areas of Scotland. After Scotland the next largest user of the scheme was South Western Region with 164 accepted applications followed by Northern Region with 127; Wales had 75 and North Western Region 38.

CHAPTER III

The Organisation and Working of the Youth Employment Service

ORGANISATION AND STAFFING

44. In accordance with the provisions of the Employment and Training Act, 1948, the local administration of the Youth Employment Service is divided between those education authorities which opted to exercise their powers under the Act and

* Handbook on First Year Apprenticeship Training in Engineering. H.M.S.O. 1964. Price 45s.

the Ministry. At the end of our term of office 129 of the 183 education authorities in Great Britain were running the Service in their areas and employed just over 1,300 youth employment officers including senior officers mainly engaged on administrative duties; about 85 per cent. of the country's school leavers were in those areas. In the areas of the other 54 authorities the Service is provided by the Ministry with just over 200 youth employment officers; these areas are mostly rural counties and include some of the smaller county boroughs; together they account for about 15 per cent. of school leavers.

45. From this division in the local administration there follows a dual system of staffing which has a bearing on such matters as the training and career prospects of the youth employment officer. If he is employed by a local education authority his career will for the most part lie within the Youth Employment Service itself, and his prospects of advancement will depend on his qualifications and experience for higher posts either with his present authority or in the Youth Employment Service of other authorities whose vacancies are advertised nationally. Where the Service is run by the Ministry of Labour it is staffed by civil servants whose career lies within the Ministry as a whole, who are specially selected and trained to serve for a time as youth employment officers, and who on promotion are likely to be assigned to some other branch of the Ministry's work.

46. Responsibility for ensuring that the Service is adequately staffed rests primarily with the 129 local education authorities concerned and with the Ministry of Labour in those areas where it provides the Service. The Central Youth Employment Executive has, however, an over-riding responsibility to review on behalf of the Minister the staffing needs of the Service in any area and to indicate to the authorities concerned any measures which may be necessary to remedy deficiencies. The Executive's action is taken mainly through inspection of the Service and through the approval of local authorities' estimates of grant-aided expenditure on the Service.

47. The years prior to 1962 marked the build-up of the Service to meet the "bulge" in the number of young people reaching the age of 15. The first part of our term of office saw the Service at full stretch in dealing with this problem, which reached its peak in 1962-63 and was accentuated by the recession in employment opportunities. The strains and stresses to which the Service was then subjected have thrown into relief a number of weaknesses, and shown the need to augment the Service further in the light of the changing needs of education and industry.

48. When we took office on 1st April, 1962, there was a total staff of 1,385 youth employment officers supported by approximately the same number of clerical staff. It was, however, apparent that when the immediate pressures of the "bulge" had lessened the next step would be to adapt the staffing of the Service to its developing tasks arising from such factors as the growing trend towards staying on longer at school, the urgent need to improve and expand the facilities provided for older pupils in all types of secondary school and for younger students in further education establishments, and the increasing demands made upon youth employment officers by the expansion of careers activities in the schools.

49. In the last three years many of the local education authorities concerned, and the Ministry, have reviewed the staffing of the Service in their areas, either on their own initiative or with the help of the Executive's Inspectors. In most cases these reviews have shown the need for additional staff to deal with the increased work resulting from such developments as those already mentioned. In consequence, during our term of office the total number of youth employment officers has increased from 1,385 in 1962 to 1,523 at the beginning of 1965. A number of local education authorities have also improved the salary scale of particular posts with a view to attracting and retaining officers with the necessary qualifications and experience.

50. We welcome the steps which have been taken to improve the staffing of the Service and we are pleased to note that in conjunction with the drop in the number of school leavers these measures have already led to a reduction in the average case load per youth employment officer, though there is still a marked variation in work loads as between some areas and others. We foresee that in the next few years, culminating in the raising of the school leaving age in 1970-71, new demands will be made upon the Service to develop its work in greater depth. It is therefore important that its staffing, both in numbers and in structure, should be further adapted to meet these demands and this is one of the matters which are under review by the Council's special working party referred to elsewhere in this Report.

CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

51. Changes are taking place in the local administration of the Youth Employment Service in consequence of the review of local government areas under the Local Government Act 1958 and the reorganisation of local government in Greater London under the London Government Act 1963. The new County Boroughs of Luton and Solihull have already taken over responsibility for the Service in their areas from the Bedfordshire and Warwickshire County Councils respectively. As a result of this the number of local education authorities administering the Service increased from 127 to 129 during the period covered by this Report. Preparations have also been made in Greater London for the transfer of the Service on 1st April, 1965 to the local education authorities in the new Outer London Boroughs from the local authorities previously concerned, and to the Inner London Education Authority from the London County Council. Arrangements have been made to safeguard the interests of the staff and to preserve the continuity of the services provided to young people, schools, employers and the general public in the areas concerned.

TRAINING OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS

52. In its last Triennial Report the Council, whilst reporting some progress, affirmed that there was still a long way to go before all youth employment officers could be said to be fully trained for the work they do. We are glad to be able to report that further progress has been made during our period of office chiefly through the efforts of the Youth Employment Service Training Board which was set up in 1961 and of the Central Youth Employment Executive.

53. The Kent Training Centre at Lamorbey Park continues to provide one-year courses giving a high standard of training both for those wishing to enter the Youth Employment Service provided by a local education authority and also, on secondment, for suitable persons already employed by such authorities. Since October, 1962, 104 such students have attended Lamorbey Park including 41 students for the present session. The similar course run in Manchester by the College of Commerce, which was foreshadowed in our previous Report, is now well established. In the last three years it has enrolled 52 students including 20 for the present course. It is encouraging to learn that for the year 1964-65 both courses are fully subscribed and that their further expansion from September, 1965, is already planned.

54. On the four weeks' training course held each year at Birkbeck College, London, all 48 places, evenly divided between officers from the Ministry and from education authorities, were taken up. The Central Youth Employment Executive continues to hold short local training courses the duration of which has now been increased from one to two weeks. Places on these courses offered to local education authorities have also been fully taken up.

55. The arrangements for the selection and training of Ministry of Labour youth employment officers have been reviewed and a new scheme of training has been devised. These have been specially adapted to the needs of officers who are usually trained and experienced employment officers before they are assigned

for a spell of service as youth employment officers. We are pleased to know that under this scheme the training period for all new Ministry youth employment officers is being extended to a total of three months, consisting of one week's introductory course, four weeks' planned training "on the job", six weeks' centre training, followed by individual tutorials with a Central Youth Employment Executive Inspector.

56. There remains the need to provide advanced training in modern techniques and approaches for the many youth employment officers who are now in need of refresher training and for those who have entered the service over the years without formal training. The first steps towards this have been taken. Four advanced courses have been held in the past two years; one was organised by the Central Youth Employment Executive, and three others, arranged by the Kent Education Committee, were held at Lamorbey Park. In consultation with the Youth Employment Service Training Board the Executive has inaugurated a series of residential conferences for Principal Youth Employment Officers, who have the responsibility for internal training of their staffs. The Training Board in consultation with the Executive has under consideration at present the question of short refresher courses for experienced youth employment officers.

57. Having listed these developments we are fully conscious that much still remains to be done if the Service is to be able satisfactorily to meet the increasing demands being made on it; we recommend that our successors, in consultation with the Training Board, should continue to pay special attention to the matter.

INSPECTION OF THE SERVICE

58. Inspection of the Service is carried out by the Central Youth Employment Executive whose Inspectors are assisted by H.M. Inspectors of Schools in the areas concerned. Inspections may be either formal or informal. After a formal inspection the Inspectors discuss their findings with the Chief Education Officer, or the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Labour if the Service in the area inspected is operated by the Ministry. A full report is then prepared and copies are sent to the Chief Education Officer or Regional Controller concerned. In the case of informal inspections, recommendations are usually made in the course of discussion with the youth employment officer and his Chief Education Officer or a senior officer of the Ministry; no formal report is issued. Such visits have usually been made at the request of authorities who had some staffing or organisational problem, or have been initiated by the Central Youth Employment Executive to follow up the recommendations of an earlier report. During our term of office inspections of both kinds were continued but there has been a growing emphasis on the informal approach which is in many areas better suited to the present state of the Service.

59. The Inspectors have been concerned with changes in the administration of the Service resulting from the reorganisation of local government in Greater London. They have visited the authorities involved to advise on such matters as staffing needs and the siting of bureaux.

60. It has always been an important part of the Inspectors' work to evaluate local initiatives and to encourage the wider adoption of good practices and successful developments; in our period of office this aspect of their work has grown in importance and taken up a greater proportion of their time. The Inspectors have also participated in the expansion of central and local training. They have been in great demand to attend discussion groups and seminars of youth employment officers and have taken part in joint conferences to discuss the integration of the work of the schools and the Service.

61. One of the six inspectors is a youth employment officer on the staff of a local education authority who has been seconded to the Inspectorate for a term of three years from June, 1962. This arrangement, which broadens the experience of the Inspectorate, had proved most successful and it is intended to repeat it. Since September, 1964, the Inspectorate has been able to draw on the services of a second senior psychologist.

CAREERS INFORMATION FOR SCHOOLS

62. Since March, 1962, ten new titles have been added to the "Choice of Careers" series of booklets prepared by the Central Youth Employment Executive and the Central Office of Information and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. There are now over one hundred titles in this series and over 3 million copies have been printed since it started. Revision has become an increasingly important part of the work; several earlier editions have been considerably widened in scope to include other related occupations; in the interests of careers guidance some have been amalgamated. The booklets, prepared primarily for boys and girls, are also of interest to parents, teachers, and others concerned with careers.

63. The "Careers Guide" has become a best seller. Its sub-title is "Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce" and it contains articles on the many professional and technical careers open to school leavers who obtain, as a minimum, educational qualifications of a standard equivalent to the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education or the Ordinary grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education. Careers advisers have come to regard it as an essential book of reference. There are two versions of the Guide, one bound the other loose-leaf. A new edition of the former was published recently: amendments to the latter are issued every six months.

64. The "Careers Bulletin" is issued free each term to all secondary schools: an index for the preceding year's issues is included with each Spring number of the Bulletin. Two Supplements, one providing a list of recommended careers films, the other particulars of university scholarships offered by industry, are revised and distributed annually.

65. Apart from literature prepared by the Central Youth Employment Executive careers information produced by professional bodies, industries and government departments continues to be distributed to schools through the Youth Employment Service. The Executive is able to assist and advise in the production of this literature to see that it is suitable for vocational guidance.

66. The careers film "Mr. Marsh comes to School", mentioned in the Council's Report for 1959-62, has met with success not only in the schools but also internationally in the film world. It won first prize in the Cultural and Educational Section at the International Film Festival at Venice in August, 1962, and a gold medal at the 4th International Labour Film Festival at Tel Aviv in Spring 1963. In 1963 six careers films, produced for the Central Youth Employment Executive from recordings of A.T.V. careers broadcasts, were placed in the Central Film Library, whose films are made available on hire to schools. The sets of nine illustrated careers leaflets and wallcharts issued for sale to schools, mainly for the use of less able pupils, have proved their value in special schools for the handicapped.

CAREERS GUIDANCE AND THE SCHOOLS

67. In its last Report the Council referred to the help given to the Youth Employment Service through the short course for careers and Head teachers organised annually in London by the Department of Education and Science. This course has been so much over-subscribed in recent years that it has been decided, starting this Easter, to hold a second annual course at York.

68. The last three years have also seen a great increase in the number of week-end conferences run by local education authorities at which careers staff and youth employment officers, often joined by representatives of employers and trade unions, have discussed topics of mutual interest in the careers field. In some cases these conferences have extended over a succession of week-ends and some have had the advantage of being held in colleges of education and institutions of further education.

69. More recently one technical teachers training college and a number of university education departments have started, or are proposing to start, longer courses for careers teachers.

70. The present time calls for the closest collaboration between youth employment officers and careers staffs in schools because of the significant changes now gaining impetus in the organisation and curriculum of secondary schools and the increasing trend for pupils to stay on voluntarily at school, often with a view to improving career prospects. This transformation of the later stages of secondary education has been encouraged by the publication of the Brunton and Newsom Reports. The implications of these developments for the Youth Employment Service are among the matters being examined by the Council's Working Party.

71. We were pleased to discuss the terms of a leaflet to be prepared for employers, trades unions and other interested persons by the Department of Education and Science and to be distributed through the Youth Employment Service which would explain the Certificate of Secondary Education. The first examination for this new Certificate is to take place in most parts of England and Wales in the Summer of 1965.

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND FURTHER EDUCATION

72. The publication of "Forward from School" by the Ministry of Education in 1962 high-lighted the practices among education authorities in England and Wales which seemed particularly helpful in developing close contacts between schools and colleges of further education. The Report made reference to the work of the careers master and illustrated with a number of examples the "growing part" the Youth Employment Service had to play. The youth employment officer, it states "has a valuable contribution to make, not only through the advice he gives to young people, but also in helping to bring schools, colleges and firms into successful relationship".

73. An examination of the methods by which the Service and the youth employment officer might help colleges of further education and bring their work to the notice of school leavers and employers was issued by the Executive in 1963 in the form of a Memorandum entitled "Closer Links between the Youth Employment Service and Further Education".

74. The Brunton Report in Scotland, referred to above, also seeks, among other objectives, to improve the co-operation of schools, colleges of further education and employers.

THE HANDICAPPED SCHOOL LEAVER

75. Early in 1964 the British Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled published a Report entitled "The Handicapped School Leaver" which contained the recommendations of two working parties, one under the Chairmanship of Dr. Elfed Thomas, the Director of Education for the City of Leicester, concerned with England and Wales, and the other under the Chairmanship of Professor Thomas Ferguson of the University of Glasgow, concerning Scotland.

76. These recommendations affect government departments, local authorities and voluntary bodies and they call for the closest co-operation between all concerned in "meeting the needs of handicapped school leavers"; we understand that consultation between the government departments concerned is proceeding to this end. We have considered those of the recommendations most closely affecting the Youth Employment Service, which received high commendation in the Report, and in the main we expressed our support for them. In particular we were pleased to underline the value of the case conference procedure in solving the problems of handicapped school leavers and supported the Central Youth Employment Executive's policy of approving the appointment of certain youth employment officers specialising in the problems of handicapped young people. We agreed the need for special training for these officers and also for the review of training in this field for all entrants to the Service; in this connection we have been in touch with the Youth Employment Service Training Board.

77. Reports of our predecessors have referred to the careers advisory service provided since 1954 for pupils in the Forces Secondary Schools overseas. During the last three years this Service has expanded considerably.

78. The increasing demand for help in careers work in the Army Children's Schools (B.F.E.S.) in Germany led not only to an increase in the number of careers advisory officers visiting Germany but also to a conference on careers between the administrators, heads and staffs of the schools and a team from the Central Youth Employment Executive at Rheindahlen in November, 1963.

79. In addition to the established visits to schools in the Mediterranean Area and the Far East, where the work has also expanded, tours were arranged in the Middle East, including the Aden territories. A youth employment officer also visited schools near Paris to advise the children of British staff attached to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (S.H.A.P.E.).

80. We can now claim that the general aim to establish an advisory service for the children of H.M. Forces Overseas comparable to those available in Great Britain has been achieved. Every effort is also made to provide a comparable placing service when such young people return home to the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER IV

The Work of the Advisory Committees on Youth Employment for Scotland and Wales

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT FOR SCOTLAND

81. The Advisory Committee for Scotland has met thirteen times under the chairmanship of Mr. R. J. Elles, O.B.E.

82. As mentioned earlier in this Report, the Committee has been much pre-occupied with the problem of unemployment among young people in Scotland, and at each meeting comprehensive reports on the current employment situation have been considered. The Committee had the opportunity to express their concern to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Godber, when, as Minister of Labour, he visited Glasgow in November, 1963. Particular aspects of the employment situation to which the attention of the Committee has been directed have included the extent of long-term unemployment among boys and girls of which a special analysis was made towards the end of 1963, the provision by education authorities of full-time pre-employment courses for unemployed young people; and a survey of the employment position of selected boys in two areas in Scotland twelve months after leaving school, undertaken by the Scottish Committee of the Industrial Training Council. The Committee also considered the long-term economic outlook for Scotland. Another major subject of interest to the Committee has been industrial training of all types, including the Ministry's First Year Apprenticeship Scheme, and the three years' full-time experimental apprenticeship training course promoted in Glasgow by the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council.

83. The Committee has been fully informed about the activities of the Scottish Committee of the Industrial Training Council: at its meeting in May, 1962, Mr. Allan Morton, then Training Development Officer of the Council in Scotland, described the work of its Training Advisory Service, and in the Spring of 1964 a joint meeting with the Scottish Committee was held to discuss matters of common interest. The Industrial Training Act and the subsequent appointment of the Scottish Committee of the Central Training Council were welcomed by the Committee.

84. Developments in the field of education affecting the work of the Youth Employment Service in Scotland have included the consequences of the reduction in the number of school-leaving dates, the effect on the employment situation and on the Youth Employment Service of the introduction in 1962 of the Scottish Certificate of Education, and the implications of the Brunton Report "From School to Further Education" in relation to the Youth Employment Service. In view of the increased number of young people remaining at school beyond the statutory school-leaving age and the consequent rise in the volume of vocational guidance work among senior secondary pupils, the recent appointment of additional careers advisory officers in Scotland was welcomed by the Committee.

85. The Committee also interested itself in the training of youth employment officers in Scotland and particularly welcomed the holding of a four-weeks' course near Edinburgh early in 1964, the first of such courses to be held outside London. The Committee understands that a second course, this time a refresher course of two weeks' duration, is to be held in Scotland in the summer of 1965. It hopes that another four-weeks' course can be held in the future.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT FOR WALES

86. The Advisory Committee for Wales met ten times under the Chairmanship of Professor C. E. Gittins. On each occasion the current employment situation for young people in Wales was reviewed.

87. During the Winter of 1962-63 the Committee urged education authorities and voluntary organisations to provide additional facilities at youth centres for unemployed young people.

88. The Committee has been particularly concerned about the inadequacy of employment opportunities for young persons in the prosperous area of Port Talbot, which it attributed to the predominance of the steel industry there and its inability to provide more than a limited number of jobs for boys and girls. The problem was brought to the notice of a representative of the steel industry. The Committee also approached the Welsh Office of the Board of Trade and was assured that the Board would be willing to agree to the establishment in Port Talbot of some industry which could provide some suitable additional employment for young persons.

89. The Committee also drew the attention of the Board to the unsatisfactory employment situation for young persons in Anglesey. The Board promised that industrialists would be informed of available sites and facilities and of the financial inducements in the form of grants and loans available under the Local Employment Acts 1960 and 1963.

90. At the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, the Welsh Joint Education Committee sent to all education authorities in Wales a recommendation that maintenance grants should be paid to students attending full-time pre-apprenticeship courses at colleges of further education.

91. The Committee devoted much attention to the training of youth employment officers and expressed concern about the number who had received little or no formal training. The Committee recommended to the Council that all future entrants to the Youth Employment Service should be persons having a relevant professional qualification. The Committee considered that students attending the courses at Lamorbey Park, Kent and the Manchester College of Commerce should receive similar financial assistance to those undertaking courses for the post graduate Teachers' Diploma and conveyed their views to the Welsh Joint Education Committee who agreed to recommend the adoption of the suggestion to all education authorities in Wales. The Committee also made enquiries about the extent to which education authorities had been able to make use of the arrangements introduced by the Central Youth Employment Executive to encourage the secondment of youth employment officers for full-time training at Lamorbey Park and Manchester.

92. Reports received and considered by the Committee included: liaison between the Youth Employment Service and schools; vocational guidance procedures; unemployment amongst girls in selected areas in Wales; the employment situation in certain rural counties of Wales, and the training of junior operatives in the steel industry.

93. The Committee was addressed on separate occasions by a Ministry of Labour youth employment officer, the Training Development Officer for Wales of the Industrial Training Service and the Examinations Officer for the Certificate of Secondary Education of the Welsh Joint Education Committee.

CHAPTER V

Future Development of the Youth Employment Service

94. As a result of a meeting in December, 1963 between the Chairman of the National Youth Employment Council and the Minister of Labour the Right Hon. Joseph Godber it was agreed that the time was opportune for a review of the working of the Youth Employment Service as changes in the educational and industrial field were altering the environment in which it was operating. It was decided that this enquiry might usefully be carried out by the Council and at its meeting in January, 1964, the Council agreed that the terms of reference should be "To define the main issues facing the Youth Employment Service in the light of recent developments in education and the changing needs of industry". We felt that these issues required detailed study which could not be easily undertaken by the whole Council and we therefore decided to set up a Working Party consisting of the members of the General Purposes Committee together with the Chairmen of the Scottish and Welsh Advisory Committees.

95. The Working Party met three times in 1964 and again in January, 1965. To assist them in their work they drew up a questionnaire which was sent to all members of the Council, and in addition to the Institute of Youth Employment Officers, the staff side of the Ministry of Labour and other interested organisations. On the basis of the replies and further evidence made available through the Central Youth Employment Executive the Working Party are preparing a Report. This will be available for consideration by the reconstituted Council before it is submitted to the Minister.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

DIANA ALBEMARLE

Chairman

National Youth Employment Council

H. E. EDWARDS

Secretary

National Youth Employment Council

APPENDIX A

Subjects Discussed at Meetings of the National Youth Employment Council

Between 1st April, 1962, and 31st March, 1965, the 56th to 67th meetings of the Council took place. At each meeting the Council reviewed the employment situation amongst young persons. Annual Reports were received from the Council's Scottish and Welsh Advisory Committees on their work during the years ended 31st August and 31st December respectively. The careers information policy and programme of the Central Youth Employment Executive were also discussed annually. Additional subjects which occupied the Council's attention were as follows:

New Entrants to Employment: Ministry of Labour Statistics
Employment, Training and Further Education of Girls
Study of Long-term Unemployment among Young People in Selected Areas
Study of Long-term Unemployment among Young People in Selected Areas (Review)
Work of the Training Advisory Service of the Industrial Training Council
"Industrial Training: Government Proposals" (Cmnd. 1892)
Industrial Training Act
Industrial Training
Course in Business Studies for Office Workers below the level of the Ordinary National Certificate
Publicity for Reduction in the Number of School-Leaving Dates
Extended Courses for Unemployed School-Leavers
Welfare Facilities for Young Trainees away from Home
Resolution from the Educational Institute of Scotland on recruitment and training of school leavers
Unemployment amongst Young Persons in Glasgow
Disclosure of Information relating to Young Persons
New Appointments to the Youth Employment Service
Training Facilities for Youth Employment Officers
Annual Report of the Youth Employment Service Training Board
Saturday Opening of Local Education Authority Youth Employment Bureaux
Development of Closer Links between the Youth Employment Service and Further Education
Staggered Holidays
Careers Guidance and the Schools
Future Development of the Youth Employment Service
The Handicapped School-Leaver
Pamphlet from the Department of Education and Science on the Certificate of Secondary Education
The Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1962-65

APPENDIX B

Record of School Leavers and Other Persons Advised and Assisted during the Period 1st February, 1962 to 31st January, 1965
(Boys and girls who are above the statutory school leaving age and under 18)

Type of School Course taken	Number of School Leaving Reports Received			Number of Pupils given Individual Advice for First Time			Local Applicants Placed in First Job Since Leaving School			Total Number Placed in Employment (including First Placings)	Review of Progress				Number followed up in Other Ways
											Open Evenings				
	Secondary Modern	Secondary Technical	Secondary Grammar	Secondary Modern	Secondary Technical	Secondary Grammar	Number of First Invitations to attend	Number Responding to Invitation			Number Attending Uninvited				
								In Writing	In Person						
England	Boys	667,538	80,841	309,765	633,818	77,205	210,701	223,783	26,066	46,813	602,104	268,025	204,461	57,207	148,101
	Girls	619,440	80,694	182,194	581,888	85,018	180,609	214,759	26,395	31,354	590,395	196,478	79,316	40,221	142,688
	Total	1,286,998	170,535	391,959	1,215,706	162,313	391,310	438,542	52,461	78,067	1,192,499	367,403	183,799	97,428	290,789
Scotland	Boys	80,107	542	22,228	82,324	474	24,091	25,107	182	5,210	63,388	17,299	14,024	7,311	31,739
	Girls	81,225	474	33,072	75,009	413	22,866	27,122	218	5,266	65,413	20,559	10,709	6,274	29,262
	Total	170,332	1,016	45,300	157,333	887	46,957	52,229	400	10,476	128,801	36,858	24,833	13,585	61,001
Wales	Boys	40,864	1,656	11,453	37,471	1,764	15,345	13,083	1,246	2,849	33,622	8,078	4,761	1,284	20,647
	Girls	36,754	3,119	11,043	33,206	2,992	14,678	12,285	1,561	2,579	33,439	7,967	4,043	1,703	10,314
	Total	77,618	4,775	22,496	70,677	4,756	30,023	25,368	2,807	5,428	67,061	16,045	8,804	3,087	30,961
Great Britain	Boys	797,229	83,039	245,446	753,613	79,533	230,137	265,773	27,404	54,831	699,114	292,489	121,256	66,402	190,467
	Girls	717,310	93,287	217,209	600,303	88,423	218,183	254,786	28,174	30,019	599,247	194,302	94,180	48,192	182,264
	Total	1,514,539	176,326	462,655	1,443,916	167,956	448,320	520,559	55,578	93,020	1,298,361	486,791	215,436	114,594	372,731

* Junior Secondary in Scotland.
† Senior Secondary in Scotland.

† Senior Secondary in Scotland.

* Junior Secondary in Scotland.

APPENDIX C

Number of young persons under 18 years of age registered as unemployed, number of vacancies for young persons notified to Youth Employment Offices and remaining unfilled and number of vacancies per 100 unemployed in May and October, 1962, 1963, and 1964.

BOYS

Region	Month	Registered Unemployed			Notified Vacancies			Vacancies per 100 Unemployed		
		1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
London and South Eastern	May	2,482	2,808	1,617	7,907	6,529	13,014	318	233	805
	October	3,398	2,917	2,185	4,722	7,871	13,806	139	270	632
Eastern and Southern	May	1,459	1,571	756	3,293	2,890	6,044	226	184	799
	October	1,933	1,564	1,151	2,639	3,509	5,721	137	224	497
South Western	May	622	702	372	2,191	1,965	2,851	352	280	766
	October	883	802	650	1,403	1,619	2,325	159	202	358
Midlands	May	1,401	2,104	876	5,666	4,723	11,908	404	224	1,359
	October	2,172	2,079	1,292	3,751	4,780	9,540	173	230	738
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	May	1,394	1,882	740	4,100	2,354	4,874	317	125	659
	October	1,631	1,703	1,258	2,707	2,381	4,925	166	140	391
North Western	May	2,933	4,660	2,045	2,528	1,725	3,694	86	37	181
	October	3,932	4,436	2,846	1,687	1,758	3,200	43	40	112
Northern	May	2,984	4,771	2,303	940	706	1,218	32	15	53
	October	3,910	4,646	2,746	462	421	866	12	9	32
Scotland	May	2,875	5,041	2,813	1,224	904	1,685	43	18	60
	October	3,414	3,925	2,636	968	1,189	1,967	28	30	75
Wales	May	1,228	1,820	871	1,015	768	1,303	83	42	140
	October	1,745	1,568	1,391	762	956	1,146	44	61	82
Great Britain	May	17,278	25,359	12,393	28,864	22,564	46,591	167	89	376
	October	23,018	23,640	16,155	19,101	24,484	43,496	83	104	269

Detailed figures of the numbers unemployed and the number of notified vacancies in each Region are published monthly, and figures of the insured population in each Region annually, in the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

GIRLS

Region	Month	Registered Unemployed			Notified Vacancies			Vacancies per 100 Unemployed		
		1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
London and South Eastern	May	1,495	1,694	923	10,622	7,780	12,995	711	459	1,408
	October	2,093	1,876	1,321	7,313	8,842	13,992	349	471	1,059
Eastern and Southern	May	1,081	1,353	623	4,173	3,532	6,966	386	261	1,118
	October	1,532	1,274	894	3,166	3,996	5,878	207	314	657
South Western	May	532	658	386	2,592	1,982	3,061	487	301	793
	October	924	932	724	1,797	1,853	2,419	194	199	334
Midlands	May	1,108	1,943	648	6,783	5,397	12,399	612	278	1,913
	October	1,594	1,603	983	4,605	6,531	9,930	289	408	1,010
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	May	1,127	2,152	826	3,919	2,584	5,199	348	120	629
	October	1,682	1,933	1,324	2,685	2,797	4,309	160	145	325
North Western	May	1,995	3,115	1,103	4,755	2,580	6,081	238	83	551
	October	2,963	2,791	1,530	3,038	3,247	5,698	103	116	372
Northern	May	1,580	3,014	1,329	1,240	848	1,650	78	28	124
	October	2,424	3,026	1,621	723	713	1,307	30	24	81
Scotland	May	1,550	2,647	1,490	2,697	1,625	2,951	174	61	199
	October	2,189	2,253	1,571	1,535	1,872	3,280	70	83	209
Wales	May	1,261	2,001	905	1,122	859	1,686	89	43	186
	October	1,912	1,715	1,437	682	894	1,083	36	52	75
Great Britain	May	11,729	18,577	8,233	37,993	27,187	52,998	323	146	644
	October	17,313	17,403	11,405	25,544	30,745	47,896	148	177	420

Detailed figures of the numbers unemployed and the number of notified vacancies in each Region are published monthly, and figures of the insured population in each Region annually, in the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Region	Month	Registered Unemployed			Notified Vacancies			Vacancies per 100 Unemployed		
		1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
London and South Eastern	May	3,977	4,502	2,540	18,529	14,309	26,009	466	318	1,024
	October	5,491	4,793	3,506	12,035	16,713	27,798	219	349	793
Eastern and Southern	May	2,540	2,024	1,379	7,466	6,422	13,010	294	220	948
	October	3,465	2,838	2,045	5,805	7,505	11,599	168	264	567
South Western	May	1,154	1,360	758	4,783	3,947	5,912	414	290	780
	October	1,807	1,734	1,374	3,200	3,472	4,744	177	200	345
Midlands	May	2,509	4,047	1,524	12,449	10,120	24,307	496	250	1,595
	October	3,766	3,682	2,275	8,356	11,311	19,470	222	307	856
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	May	2,421	4,034	1,566	8,019	4,938	10,073	331	122	643
	October	3,313	3,636	2,582	5,392	5,178	9,234	163	142	358
North Western	May	4,928	7,775	3,148	7,283	4,305	9,775	148	55	311
	October	6,895	7,227	4,376	4,725	5,005	8,898	69	69	203
Northern	May	4,564	7,785	3,632	2,180	1,554	2,868	48	20	79
	October	6,334	7,672	4,367	1,185	1,134	2,173	19	15	50
Scotland	May	4,425	7,688	4,303	3,921	2,529	4,646	89	33	108
	October	5,603	6,178	4,207	2,503	3,061	5,247	45	50	125
Wales	May	2,489	3,821	1,776	2,137	1,627	2,989	86	43	168
	October	3,657	3,283	2,828	1,444	1,850	2,229	39	56	79
Great Britain	May	29,007	43,936	20,626	66,767	49,751	99,589	230	113	483
	October	40,331	41,043	27,560	44,645	55,229	91,392	111	135	332

Detailed figures of the numbers unemployed and the number of notified vacancies in each Region are published monthly, and figures of the insured population in each Region annually, in the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

TABLE I

(Boys and girls who are above the statutory school leaving age and under 18)

24

TABLE I—continued

Engineering and electrical goods.	19,778	24,980	18,138	145	1,026	5,778	—	6,763	34,380	139	51	10,126	800	—	5,737	16,853	5,737	5,182	17,148	—	763	1,002	5,737	5,182	17,148
Shipbuilding and marine engineering.	3,453	2,623	3,000	11	318	136	—	830	4,759	26	—	355	9	—	33	415	33	46	390	—	3	—	46	390	
	2,623	2,623	3,000	10	277	75	43	803	3,830	18	—	330	1	—	3	—	3	390	390	—	—	—	390	390	
	3,453	2,623	3,000	19	343	71	51	735	4,030	23	—	335	8	—	34	—	34	390	390	—	—	—	390	390	
Vehicles	5,133	4,338	4,098	35	497	1,030	—	1,886	8,581	21	5	2,253	82	—	538	2,003	538	473	2,082	—	58	53	538	2,003	
	4,338	4,338	4,098	11	517	304	444	1,533	7,297	21	4	2,091	37	—	473	2,082	473	473	2,082	—	58	53	473	2,082	
	4,338	4,338	4,098	36	515	653	396	1,402	7,070	23	5	2,318	49	—	53	2,082	53	367	2,082	—	53	53	367	2,082	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified.	4,326	3,982	4,305	37	609	2,625	—	4,744	12,541	32	2	2,577	211	—	2,658	5,290	2,658	2,423	5,113	—	164	—	2,423	5,113	
	3,982	3,982	4,305	45	730	1,358	1,075	4,482	11,281	28	1	2,453	43	—	164	5,290	164	473	2,082	—	164	—	473	2,082	
	4,326	3,982	4,305	45	666	1,477	1,145	4,458	12,326	17	10	2,476	62	—	161	5,290	161	330	5,455	—	161	—	330	5,455	
Textiles	1,179	1,299	1,222	34	510	1,170	—	4,180	7,073	337	22	2,722	2,817	—	809	16,870	809	7,082	13,847	—	2,046	3,647	7,082	13,847	
	1,299	1,299	1,222	40	644	538	737	3,437	6,455	105	18	2,551	855	—	855	13,847	855	7,082	13,847	—	2,046	3,647	7,082	13,847	
	1,179	1,299	1,222	43	675	727	864	3,500	7,081	230	15	2,620	1,214	—	809	16,870	809	7,082	13,847	—	2,046	3,647	7,082	13,847	
Leather, leather goods and fur	167	132	110	4	46	254	—	735	1,256	24	1	101	179	—	—	1,204	—	114	1,057	—	114	—	1,057	1,204	
	132	132	110	3	51	155	95	705	1,230	19	1	104	108	—	114	1,204	—	114	1,057	—	114	—	1,057	1,204	
	167	132	110	—	46	143	144	740	1,185	23	—	212	107	—	125	1,204	—	114	1,057	—	114	—	1,057	1,204	
Clothing and footwear.	792	568	710	16	194	1,720	—	2,022	4,754	840	37	2,257	12,083	—	16,886	32,118	16,886	9,053	23,531	—	9,053	10,115	23,531	32,118	
	568	568	710	4	229	780	623	1,678	3,031	400	4	1,095	2,862	—	8,016	25,200	8,016	9,053	23,531	—	9,053	10,115	23,531	32,118	
	7	7	710	12	260	998	852	1,564	4,396	341	8	1,073	3,449	—	8,016	25,200	8,016	9,053	23,531	—	9,053	10,115	23,531	32,118	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	982	758	831	19	428	626	—	2,797	4,822	14	4	1,188	502	—	796	2,594	796	613	2,090	—	296	290	613	2,090	
	758	758	831	16	454	396	247	2,448	4,229	17	1	1,050	164	—	613	2,090	613	296	2,090	—	296	290	613	2,090	
	982	758	831	51	472	331	269	2,499	4,482	35	3	1,155	142	—	540	2,151	540	290	2,151	—	290	290	540	2,151	
Timber, furniture etc.	2,860	2,097	2,574	19	377	2,015	—	5,000	10,220	46	7	955	214	—	602	1,614	602	—	1,614	—	—	—	—	1,614	
	2,097	2,097	2,574	8	378	765	663	4,495	8,351	23	4	915	60	—	609	1,757	609	—	1,757	—	136	148	609	1,757	
	2,860	2,097	2,574	11	390	1,081	810	4,548	9,374	40	—	923	61	—	661	1,823	661	148	1,823	—	148	148	661	1,823	
Paper, printing and publishing	2,960	2,018	2,087	72	1,119	1,285	—	3,073	9,690	453	20	3,662	2,102	—	—	12,073	—	1,028	4,686	—	1,028	—	1,028	4,686	
	2,018	2,018	2,087	46	1,138	799	419	2,634	7,894	106	9	3,151	705	—	1,028	4,686	1,028	—	4,686	—	1,028	—	1,028	4,686	
	2,960	2,018	2,087	46	1,217	810	433	2,721	8,210	213	14	3,384	854	—	1,028	4,686	1,028	—	4,686	—	1,028	—	1,028	4,686	

TABLE I—continued

Professional and scientific services.	1962	1,599	1,893	2,396	666	—	634	7,388	2,417	2,534	0,845	1,785	—	2,396	17,087
	1963	1,474	1,983	2,675	615	178	631	7,576	1,096	3,275	9,682	1,600	416	2,076	18,445
	1964	1,543	2,201	2,602	800	154	566	1,066	1,113	4,041	10,297	1,802	443	1,912	19,668
Miscellaneous services.	1962	15,009	126	1,373	4,184	—	10,733	31,635	14,974	140	8,035	1,612	—	13,639	38,420
	1963	12,988	120	1,932	2,665	1,500	11,072	30,286	11,235	95	8,335	867	737	13,254	34,523
	1964	15,157	125	1,840	3,224	1,598	10,344	32,288	12,750	127	8,865	939	795	11,624	35,100
Public administration.	1962	5,288	479	3,357	2,157	—	3,240	14,521	220	258	6,649	344	—	499	7,070
	1963	5,383	468	4,124	1,964	387	2,741	15,067	184	306	6,766	334	91	460	8,125
	1964	5,483	604	4,134	2,022	382	2,422	15,048	185	387	7,025	412	92	416	8,517
GRAND TOTAL.	1962	121,317	4,264	30,195	44,520	—	125,455	335,051	21,243	3,907	11,2496	32,099	—	151,047	321,322
	1963	101,708	4,328	33,959	20,843	15,913	121,205	303,956	15,361	4,012	107,615	11,109	20,773	127,552	280,422
	1964	114,492	5,243	33,958	30,468	16,477	114,175	314,813	16,863	4,962	114,890	13,350	24,412	118,983	293,490

* Category 4(b)—This category was introduced from the 1st January, 1963.

APPENDIX D

TABLE II

Young Persons Entering Employment: Analysis by Region and Class of Employment
(Boys and Girls who are above the statutory school leaving age and under 18)

BOYS

Region and Year	Class of Employment													
	1		2		3		4		5		6			
	Apprenticeship to skilled craft		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Clerical employment not covered in cols. 1 and 2		Employment with training not covered in cols. 1-3		Other employment					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%				
London and South Eastern	1962	17,124	27.1	935	1.5	9,794	15.5	14,052	22.2	—	—	81,244	33.7	63,090
	1963	14,977	24.4	982	1.7	11,146	18.1	9,030	12.7	4,833	8.4	19,101	39.7	58,449
	1964	14,727	25.6	1,013	1.8	10,671	18.6	9,231	16.1	5,486	9.2	16,503	28.7	57,448
	1965	14,480	34.5	499	1.2	3,243	9.2	6,489	18.4	—	—	16,690	30.7	42,010
Eastern and Southern	1963	18,421	33.2	379	1.5	4,326	11.6	3,364	9.0	1,827	4.0	14,863	39.7	37,200
	1964	13,892	35.8	695	1.8	4,316	11.1	3,773	9.7	1,957	5.0	14,239	36.6	38,873
	1965	7,344	37.8	369	1.8	1,204	6.2	1,622	9.2	—	—	9,219	44.0	20,748
	1966	6,981	35.5	281	1.4	1,661	8.6	1,493	7.6	717	3.8	8,509	43.2	19,662
South Western	1964	7,471	37.0	306	1.5	1,657	7.9	1,714	8.7	895	4.5	7,767	39.5	19,730
	1965	16,197	35.6	699	1.2	3,662	7.2	9,287	16.9	—	—	21,719	29.6	54,864
	1966	15,292	32.0	629	1.2	4,241	8.8	5,217	10.9	4,158	8.7	18,396	28.3	48,054
	1967	18,111	35.5	828	1.6	4,148	8.1	6,364	12.4	4,202	8.4	17,334	34.0	51,067
Midlands	1962	15,699	43.7	383	1.1	2,774	7.7	4,311	12.0	—	—	12,286	35.5	35,952
	1963	12,140	40.2	466	1.5	3,045	10.1	2,996	9.9	1,366	4.5	10,194	33.8	30,210
	1964	14,658	45.0	574	1.7	3,687	9.5	3,334	10.8	1,685	3.3	9,867	30.3	30,205
	1965	14,658	45.0	574	1.7	3,687	9.5	3,334	10.8	1,685	3.3	9,867	30.3	30,205
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1962	15,699	43.7	383	1.1	2,774	7.7	4,311	12.0	—	—	12,286	35.5	35,952
1963	12,140	40.2	466	1.5	3,045	10.1	2,996	9.9	1,366	4.5	10,194	33.8	30,210	
1964	14,658	45.0	574	1.7	3,687	9.5	3,334	10.8	1,685	3.3	9,867	30.3	30,205	

North Western	1962	19,253	44.4	530	1.2	3,638	8.4	3,529	8.1	—	—	15,440	37.0	43,390
	1963	15,031	39.6	543	1.4	4,267	10.6	1,829	4.5	1,593	4.0	15,053	39.9	40,216
	1964	17,796	42.7	628	1.5	4,467	10.7	2,265	5.4	1,739	4.2	14,812	35.5	41,707
Northern	1962	9,535	41.3	390	1.4	1,462	6.4	2,085	9.0	—	—	9,647	41.9	23,050
	1963	8,151	38.0	299	1.4	1,614	7.7	1,470	7.0	464	2.4	8,623	42.6	20,981
	1964	9,132	41.1	297	1.3	1,710	7.9	1,635	7.3	471	2.1	8,661	40.3	22,246
Scotland	1962	14,077	38.0	366	1.1	2,492	6.9	1,344	3.7	—	—	17,866	40.4	36,155
	1963	12,144	37.9	349	1.1	2,571	7.0	1,003	3.1	539	1.6	15,790	48.4	33,586
	1964	13,805	40.0	639	1.8	2,783	8.1	956	2.8	447	1.3	15,858	46.0	34,488
Wales	1962	4,000	25.2	123	0.8	936	5.6	1,570	9.4	—	—	9,744	38.4	15,682
	1963	4,061	24.6	240	1.4	1,078	6.5	1,441	8.7	282	1.7	9,436	37.1	15,538
	1964	4,890	29.4	243	1.5	1,179	7.1	1,206	7.2	311	1.9	8,814	32.0	15,652
Great Britain	1962	121,517	36.2	4,264	1.3	30,195	9.0	44,520	13.2	—	—	135,455	40.3	335,981
	1963	101,708	33.5	4,328	1.4	33,059	11.2	26,843	8.8	15,013	5.2	121,205	39.9	303,056
	1964	114,402	36.4	5,243	1.6	33,958	10.8	30,458	9.7	16,477	5.2	114,175	36.3	314,813

TABLE II—continued

Region and Year	Class of Employment												Total	
	1		2		3		4				5			
	Apprenticeship to skilled craft		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Clerical employment not covered in cols. 2 and 3		Employment with training not covered in cols. 1-3		(b) Lasting at least 8 weeks but less than 12 months		Other employment			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
London and South Eastern	1962	6,041	10.2	521	0.9	29,593	49.7	5,396	8.9	—	—	18,022	30.3	59,595
	1963	4,000	7.6	505	1.0	28,397	54.1	2,274	4.3	3,701	5.0	14,248	27.1	53,535
	1964	3,930	7.5	577	1.1	28,817	54.8	2,711	5.2	3,799	7.2	12,753	24.2	52,577
Eastern and Southern	1962	2,863	7.1	392	1.0	14,443	35.9	3,751	9.3	—	—	18,767	46.7	40,213
	1963	2,126	6.1	373	2.1	14,254	41.1	1,281	4.3	1,686	4.5	14,885	42.9	34,705
	1964	2,598	7.0	487	1.3	15,039	40.8	1,730	4.7	1,799	4.9	13,359	41.3	36,932
South Western	1962	1,580	7.8	285	1.4	6,117	30.3	1,951	9.7	—	—	19,245	50.8	20,178
	1963	928	5.3	269	1.6	5,840	33.3	828	4.7	1,235	5.0	8,625	49.2	17,535
	1964	1,095	5.6	395	1.9	6,417	32.3	903	4.7	1,462	7.6	9,039	46.9	19,281
Midlands	1962	2,364	5.4	439	0.9	17,249	32.8	6,449	12.3	—	—	22,497	48.6	53,518
	1963	2,369	5.2	519	1.2	15,673	35.8	1,870	4.3	3,652	9.0	19,511	44.5	43,813
	1964	2,598	5.3	840	1.8	17,281	36.5	2,383	5.0	4,765	10.1	19,579	41.3	47,356
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1962	1,803	5.3	428	1.2	10,761	31.5	3,731	10.9	—	—	17,474	51.1	34,197
	1963	1,349	4.7	701	2.5	9,989	35.1	877	3.1	2,204	7.7	13,137	46.9	28,457
	1964	1,502	4.8	782	2.5	10,866	34.9	1,684	3.5	2,688	5.7	14,136	45.6	30,098
North Western	1962	2,761	6.6	476	1.1	14,839	35.4	4,737	11.3	—	—	19,506	45.6	41,099
	1963	2,162	5.8	541	1.5	14,024	37.9	1,574	3.7	3,697	9.6	15,163	41.5	37,031
	1964	2,229	6.1	659	1.7	14,985	39.4	1,537	4.0	4,050	10.7	14,495	38.1	38,025

TABLE II—continued

Northern	1962	911	4-2	464	2.1	5,830	26.4	2,482	11.7	—	—	12,360	55.6	22,047
	1963	746	3.6	465	2.3	5,023	28.7	669	3.2	2,135	10.3	10,713	51.0	20,651
	1964	860	4.1	464	2.2	6,770	32.0	962	4.5	2,504	11.8	9,610	45.4	21,170
Scotland	1962	1,779	5.1	285	0.8	10,476	31.1	3,170	9.0	—	—	19,017	54.0	35,227
	1963	1,701	4.3	300	1.3	9,802	31.5	1,563	5.0	2,400	7.7	15,653	50.3	31,090
	1964	1,406	4.2	535	1.7	10,671	32.0	1,733	5.4	2,510	7.7	15,543	48.0	32,268
Wales	1962	640	4.1	166	1.1	3,699	23.8	362	2.3	—	—	10,650	68.7	15,526
	1963	490	3.3	220	1.6	3,713	23.4	173	1.2	794	5.4	9,217	63.1	14,616
	1964	615	4.4	253	1.7	4,075	27.7	307	2.1	865	5.9	8,560	58.2	14,714
Great Britain	1962	21,243	6.6	2,507	1.1	113,496	35.3	32,029	10.0	—	—	151,047	47.0	321,322
	1963	15,361	5.5	4,012	1.4	107,615	38.4	14,109	4.0	20,773	7.4	121,552	43.2	280,422
	1964	16,863	5.7	4,662	1.7	114,890	39.2	13,350	4.6	24,442	8.3	118,083	40.5	293,490

* Category 4(B) was introduced from 1st January, 1963.

APPENDIX E

Percentage of Christmas, Easter and Summer term school leavers under 18 years of age registered as unemployed in February, May and October respectively in the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Region	Year	February *	May	October
London and South Eastern	1962	—	2.7	1.7
	1963	3.6	3.0	1.4
	1964	5.4	0.8	0.9
Eastern and Southern	1962	—	3.2	1.9
	1963	4.6	3.4	1.7
	1964	5.0	0.7	0.9
South Western	1962	—	2.4	1.5
	1963	4.9	2.4	1.5
	1964	7.4	0.6	0.9
Midlands	1962	—	2.5	1.6
	1963	3.6	3.8	2.2
	1964	3.4	0.9	1.1
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1962	—	4.0	3.0
	1963	6.1	6.5	3.8
	1964	6.1	1.2	2.0
North Western	1962	—	6.2	4.0
	1963	9.6	10.3	4.9
	1964	9.7	1.9	2.0
Northern	1962	—	12.8	9.0
	1963	21.1	19.2	9.8
	1964	12.7	5.2	4.5
Scotland	1962	—	3.9	2.9
	1963	7.3	7.2	3.4
	1964	6.6	2.3	1.7
Wales	1962	—	8.8	5.7
	1963	14.2	10.5	4.8
	1964	9.0	3.8	3.5
Great Britain	1962	—	4.5	2.9
	1963	7.1	6.5	3.2
	1964	6.6	1.6	1.6

* No figures are quoted for February 1962 as there was a different regional organisation at that time.

APPENDIX F

*Numbers of Young Persons in Great Britain reaching age 15
in the period 1945-77*

Year	In thousands to the nearest thousand		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1945	337	332	669
1946	333	327	660
1947	323	315	638
1948	308	302	610
1949	320	309	629
1950	319	309	628
1951	323	313	636
1952	330	321	651
1953	333	323	656
1954	328	318	645
1955	318	307	625
1956	311	301	612
1957	347	332	679
1958	364	348	712
1959	396	377	773
1960	358	343	701
1961	438	420	858
1962	475	454	929
1963	420	401	821
1964	400	380	780
1965	389	370	759
1966	378	359	737
1967	373	357	730
1968	382	363	745
1969	378	360	738
1970	377	357	734
1971	395	374	769
1972	408	388	796
1973	419	399	818
1974	424	401	825
1975	442	421	863
1976	458	435	893
1977	474	450	924

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
CENTRAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVE

The Work of the
Youth Employment Service
1962-1965

A REPORT BY THE
NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL



LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1965

Constitution of the National Youth Employment Council 1962-1965

Chairman: The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.

Independent Persons:

Mr. A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., LL.B., J.P.
Mr. R. J. Elles, O.B.E.
Professor C. E. Gittins, M.A.
The Rev. M. J. Jackson (succeeded Lady James, J.P.).
Miss Elizabeth M. Pepperell.
Professor Lady Williams, C.B.E., B.A.

Representatives of:

County Councils Association	Mr. A. Thompson (succeeded Miss M. O'Connor, O.B.E., C.A.)
Association of Education Committees	Mr. S. Hirst, C.B.E., B.Sc.
Association of Municipal Corporations	Mr. H. Oldman, M.A. (died November, 1964)
London County Council	Lady Nathan, M.A., J.P.
Association of County Councils in Scotland	Provost J. Marshall, J.P.
Scottish Counties of Cities Association	Councillor S. Leitch (succeeded Councillor Allan C. Young, J.P., F.E.I.S.)
Welsh Joint Education Committee	Alderman Mrs. L. Rees Hughes

Representatives of Teachers in: England

Mr. C. L. Bott, M.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.C.T.

Miss A. F. Bull, C.B.E., M.A.

Mr. T. A. Sparrow (succeeded Mr. W. Clayton, M.B.E.)

Scotland

Mr. G. S. Bryden, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., F.E.I.S.

Wales

Mr. M. G. Powell-Davies, B.Sc.

Representatives of Employers in: England

Dr. A. B. Badger, M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. J. Foster Beaver, C.B.E., J.P.

Mr. C. H. Craft (succeeded Mr. G. L. R. Dickens)

Mr. R. W. Graham Kerr (died March, 1965)

Mr. J. C. G. Halley (succeeded Mr. R. A. K. MacAllan)

Mr. R. N. Russell (succeeded Mr. A. G. Robertson)

Mr. F. D. S. Hollings

Wales

Representatives of Workmen in:
England

Mr. W. B. Beard, O.B.E.
Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E., J.P.
Miss E. McCullough (succeeded Mr. A.
Hallworth)
Mr. D. Winnard
Mr. D. Currie, O.B.E.
Mr. J. Jack
Mr. R. Parry, J.P., C.C.

Scotland

Wales

*Representing Youth Employment
Committees appointed by the
Minister in:*

England

Mrs. E. Miller-Barstow, O.B.E., J.P., C.A.
Mr. P. N. Wilson, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A.,
M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., J.P., D.L.

Scotland

Mr. J. Thow (succeeded Mr. D. L. Bates,
M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.,
A.M.I.E.E.)

Secretary: Mr. H. E. Edwards, H.M.I.
Assistant Secretary: Mr. J. E. Scrivener, D.F.C.

Advisory Committee for Scotland

Chairman: Mr. R. J. Elles, O.B.E.

Independent Persons:

Mr. D. Adamson, O.B.E., M.A., F.E.I.S.
Mrs. C. J. Tudhope, O.B.E., J.P., M.A.,
LL.B.

Representatives of:

Association of County Councils in
Scotland

Mr. A. Eadie
Provost J. Marshall, J.P.

Scottish Counties of Cities
Association

Councillor J. Fitzpatrick (succeeded Council-
lor Robert M. Knox who succeeded
Councillor M. Dinwiddie, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
M.C., D.D.)
Councillor S. Leitch (succeeded Councillor
Allan C. Young, J.P., F.E.I.S.)

Representatives of Teachers:

Mr. G. S. Bryden, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.,
F.E.I.S.
Mr. J. Sinclair, F.E.I.S.

Representatives of Employers:

Mr. J. C. G. Halley (succeeded Mr. R. A. K.
MacAllan)
Mr. W. C. Munro, T.D.
Mr. J. A. McL. Russell
Mr. R. N. Russell (succeeded Mr. A. G.
Robertson)

Representatives of Workmen: Mrs. C. Ballantine (succeeded Miss E. Stewart, M.B.E., J.P.)
Mr. D. Currie, O.B.E.
Mr. J. Jack
Mr. E. Humphries (succeeded Mr. W. Mowbray, O.B.E., J.P.)

Representing Youth Employment Committees appointed by the Minister: Mr. J. S. Penman
Mr. J. Thow (succeeded Mr. D. L. Bates, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E.)

Secretary: Miss M. W. Wylie

Advisory Committee for Wales

Chairman: Professor C. E. Gittins, M.A.

Independent Person: Mr. A. K. Stafford

Representatives of:
Welsh Joint Education Committee Alderman Theophilus Griffiths (succeeded Councillor R. L. Matthews)
Alderman Mrs. L. Rees Hughes
Alderman P. Squire

Representatives of Teachers: Mr. S. Davies, M.A., B.Sc.
Mr. M. G. Powell-Davies, B.Sc.

Representatives of Employers: Mr. S. G. Glossop
Mr. F. D. S. Hollings
Mr. Glyn Morris

Representatives of Workmen: Mr. A. Owen
Mr. R. Parry, J.P., C.C.
Mr. B. F. C. Weston, M.B.E., J.P.

Representing Youth Employment Committees appointed by the Minister: Principal D. L. Richards, B.Sc., M.I. Struct.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.I.A.

Secretary: Mr. P. D. Christopher (succeeded Mr. W. H. Marriott)

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The Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1962-1965

TO: THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. J. GUNTER, M.P.
Minister of Labour

Sir,

The Employment and Training Act, 1948, provides for the appointment of a National Youth Employment Council and Advisory Committees on Youth Employment for Scotland and Wales. In 1962 the present Council and the two Committees were appointed for a three year term of office which was completed on 31st March, 1965. We now have the honour to present to you the following report on youth employment work during that period.

The Council met twelve times during its period of office, and its General Purposes Committee, which examines matters referred to it by the Council and prepares business for Council meetings, met twelve times between Council sessions. A special working party consisting of the members of the General Purposes Committee augmented by the attendance of the Chairmen of the two Advisory Committees also held four meetings.

In March 1962 Lord Coleraine felt it necessary to resign from the Chairmanship of the Council which he had held since June 1955. We should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to his work for the Service at a critical time. He was succeeded as Chairman by the Countess of Albemarle.